FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRIJARY 22.

SUPPORIPTION TO THE EVENING EDITION VOL. 29......NO. 10,048

red at the Post-Office at New York as second-cias

GEORGE'S DAY.

Who knows how long it has been since GEORGE WASHINGTON WAS born? How many good patriots have to look back into their histories and encyclopædias to find out how old the Father of his Country would be if he

were alive on this, his birthday anniversary? At first it would seem that the traditions of Liberty are fading out of the people's minds, and the great facts of history from their States hearts. But dates do not constitute records. The glorious achievements of the General who led the Republican armies to victory against British oppressors, of the statesman who founded the greatest nation on earth, of the patriot who made country first and self last, these are still and will be honored with the abiding reverence of the American

George's Day is a great day, and the American people do not forget it!

AIDING A NOBLE CAUSE.

The Republican County Committee has formally indorsed THE EVENING WORLD'S amendment to the Children's Commitment Act. The right of appeal must be maintained. This powerful Republican support has now been added to the Democratic impetus behind the bill. The public, which is more powerful than any party, applauds both when they unite in such a noble cause.

The tide of public indignation will not ebb until it is impossible for terror-stricken and heart-broken children to be snatched away from the arms of their natural guardians and ' committed " beyond rescue to the custody of strangers.

The mere fact that such outrages may now be perpetrated in the name of law must make the thoughtful citizen shudder. Let the good work go on!

NOT KNOWN IN WASHINGTON'S DAY. Boodle, bunco, steamboats, telephones, telegrams, street cars, electric lights, elevated

roads and the Brooklyn Bridge are a few of the prominent features of contemporary life that were absolutely unknown when Gronge WASHINGTON lived. There's another that must not be forgotten.

There were no humorous lecturers in those days. There was no BILL NYE to set Steinway Hall in a roar, as THE WORLD'S BILL did last night.

Hurrah for the bright side of life!

Young Speaker Cong Is a queer old soul, And a queer old soul is he! He moves Heaven and Earth For his friend AINSWORTH, And the AINSWORTH Committee!

Samoan affairs will probably continue for some time to constitute a burning question of the day. Secretary WHITNEY has just conracted with a New York firm to send out 2,000 tons of coal to Samoa.

SAYINGS OF WASHINGTON.

Bits of Political Wisdom Which Have Not Lost Force With Time.

During his official life, a century ago. George Washington uttered many passages of statesmanly force, among which some have retained a peculiar significance even for these days. Then, in other than official circles, he spoke words tender, true and well worthy of Among his sayings were these:

About Canada.

If that country is not with us;-from its prox imity to the Eastern States, its intercourse and connection with the numerous tribes of Western Indians, its communication with them by water. and other local advantages, it will be at least a troublesome, if not a dangerous, neighbor to us.

Democracy.

It is among the evils, and perhaps not the smallest, of Democratical Governments, that the people must feel before they can see. When this happens, they are roused to action. Hence it is that those kinds of government are so slow.

On the Navy.

To secure respect to a neutral flag, requires a Naval Force, organized, and ready to vindicate it from insult or aggression.

This may prevent even the necessity of going towar, of discouraging belligerent powers from committing such violations of the rights of the neutral party, as may, first or last, leave no

Missions Among the Indiana.

A system corresponding with the mild principles of religion and philanthropy toward an unenlightened race of men, whose happiness materially depends on the conduct of the United States, would be as honorable to the national character, as conformable to the dictates of sound policy.

Resignation. Reason, Religion and Philosophy teach us to Submit: but it is Time alone that can ameliorate the pangs of humanity and soften its woes.

I can truly say I had rather be at Mount Vernon with a friend or two about me than be atsended at the seat of Government by the officers of State and the representatives of every power

Washington's Last Words. Father of Mercies, take me to Thyself!

Prices in Proportion.

(From the Fonkere Statesman.)
Orimsonboak-I must have had a very high fever last week, doctor, when you were called

"How so ?"
"Why I see by your bill that you charge me

actorio AT HIS INAUGURAL.

Ceremonies Accompanying Washington's Induction Into the Presidency.

A Parade the Acme of Magnificence in Those Early Days.

Address of the First President to the Assembled Houses of Congress.

THE EVENING WORLD does not blush as it gives credit to a journal of somewhat ancient date for the following report of Washington's Inauguration as First President of the United

(From the Casette of the United States, published in New York May 9, 1780.) On Thursday last, agreeably to the resolution of both Houses of Congress, the inauguration of THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES was solemnized.

A 9 o'clock A. M., the people assembled in the several churches, with the charge of the respective denominations, to implore the blessing of Heaven upon the new Government, its favor and protection to the PRESI-DENT, and success and acceptance to his administration.

About 12 o'clock the procession moved from the house of the PRESIDENT, in Cherry street-through Queen, Great Dock and Broad streets, to the Federal State House, in the following order:

Col. Lewis,
Attended by two Officers.
Capt. Stakes,
With the Troop of Horse.
Artillery.
Major Van Horne.
Grenadiers under Capt. Harsin.
German Grenadiers, under Capt. Scriba,
Major Bicker.
The Infantry of the Brigade.
Major Chrystie.
Sheriff.
Committee of the Senate.

Assistants. { President. } Assistants.

Committee of the Representatives,
Hon, Mr. Jay.
Gen. Knox.
Chancellor Livingston.
Several Gentlemen of Distinction.
When within a proper distance of the State
House the troops formed a line on both sides
of the way: the PRESIDENT pessing
through, was conducted into the Senate
Chamber and introduced to both Houses of
Congress.

Congress.

Immediately after, accompanied by the two
Houses, he was conducted into the gallery
adjo ning the Senate Chamber, and fronting Broad-Street, when, in the presence of an immense concourse of citizens, the Oath, prescribed by the Constitution, was a lm-nistered to him by the Hon. R. R. Livingston.

The Chancelor then proclaimed him THE Eag. Chancel or of the State of New York.
The Chancellor then proclaimed him THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
which was followed by the instant discharge
of 13 camon and loud, repeated shouts;
THE PRESIDENT bowing to the people,
the air again rang with their acclamations;
He then retired with the two Houses to the
Senate Chumber, where he made the following Sweeth:

ing Speech

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives: Among the vicissitudes incident to life no event could have filled me with greater anxieties than that of which the notification was transmitted by your order and received on the 14th day of the present month. On the one hand I was summoned by my country, whose voice I can never hear but with veneration and love, from a retreat which I had chosen with the fondest predilection, and in my flattering hopes, with an immutable decision, as the assum of my declining years; a retreat which was reidered every day more necessary, as well as more dear to me, by the addition of halatto inclination, and of frequent interruptions in my health to the gradual waste committed on it by time. ing Speech .

time.

On the other hand, the magnitude and diffi-culty of the trust, to which the voice of my country called me, being sufficient to awaken in the wisest and most experienced of her citizens, a distrustful scrutiny into his qualifications, could not but overwhelm with despondence one who, inheriting inferior endowments from na-ture, and unpractised in the duties of civil ad-

ture, and unpractised in the duties of civil administration, ought to be peculiarly conscious of his own deficiencies.

In this conflict of emotions all 1 dare aver is that it has been my faithful study to collect my duty from a just appreciation of every circumstance by which it might be affected.

All I dare hope is that if in executing this task I have been too much swayed by a grateful remembrance of former instances or by an affectionate sensibility to this transcendent proof of the confidence of my follow-citizens, and have thence too little consulted my incapacity, as well as disinclination, for the weighty and untried cases before me: my error will be pallitated by the motives which misled me, and its consequences be judged by my country with some share of the partiality in which they originated.

instrument employed in its administration to execute with success, the functions allotted to his charge.

In tendering this homage to the Great Author of every public and private good, I assure myself that it expresses your sentiments not less than my own, nor those of my fellow-citizens at large less than either. No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand which conducts the affairs of men more than the people of the intel States. Every step by which they have, banced to the character of an independent action, seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency. And in the important revolution just accomplished in the system of these united governments, the trangual deliberations, and voluntary consent of so many distinct communities, from which the event has resulted, cannot be compared with the means by which most governments have been entablished, without some return of plous gratifude along with an humble anticipation of the future blessings which the past seems to pressage.

These reflections arising out of the present crisis, have forced themselves too strongly on my mind to be suppressed. You will lean with me, I trust, in thuking, that there are none under the influence of which the proceedings of a new and free government can more auspiciously commence.

By the article establishing the executive de-

der the influence of which the proceedings of a new and free government can more auspiciously commence.

By the article establishing the executive department it is made the duty of the President to Precommend to your consideration such measures as he shall induce becassary and expedient. The circumstances under which I now meet you will acquit me from entering into that subject further than to refer to the great constitutional charter, under which you are assembled, and which, in defining your powers, designates the objects to which your attention is to be given. It will be more consistent with those circumstances, and far more consental with the feelings which actuate me, to substitute, in place of a recommendation of particular measures, the tribute that is due to the talents, the rectitude and the patriotism which adorn the characters selected to devise and adopt them.

In those honorable qualifications, I behold the surest pledges, that as on one side no local prejudices, or attachments—no separate views, no party animostites, will misdirect the comprehensive and equal cye which ought to watch over this great assemblage of communities and interests; so, on the other, that the foundations of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality; and the pre-eminence of free government, be exem-

THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY.

Born February 22, 1732. Died December 14, 1799.





INSTALLATION OF WASHINGTON APRIL 309 1789

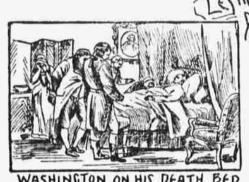




WASHINGTON MEDAL



WASHINGTON MEDAL



WASHINGTONG COACH

WASHINGTON ON HIS DEATH BED De(14# 1799

dential year.

WASHINGTON'S INAUGURATION DAY.

Its Centennial to Be Fittingly Observed In

This City of His Oath.

The people of the United States are to observe two Inauguration Days in this Presi-

Scarcely behird the proceedings at the

National capital on March 4 in importance,

and probably to exceed them in brilliancy of

tion in this city, April 30, of the centennial

anniversary of the inauguration of George

Washington as the country's first President.

Preparations for this event have been ac-

tively going on for months past, and are not yet fully completed; but enough details are arranged to make certain of one of the grandest of military and civic parades ever

witnessed in this country, as well as meet-ings and other exercises of surpassing inter-

Every State is represented in the Commis-

where the cath was administered to washington a hundred years ago.

President Harri-on will attend the celebration and will be brought to New York as nearly as may be over the same route which the First President of the Republic followed

in coming to his own inaugural.

A loan exhibition in connection with the celebration will be made up of historical relics kindly furnished for the occasion by

individuals, by State authorities and by or-

plified be all the attributes, which can win the siffections of its citizens, and command the respect of the world. I dwell on this prospect with every satisfaction which an ardent love of my country can inspire. Since there is no truth more thoroughly established, than that there exists in the seconomy and course of nature, an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness; between duty and advantage, between genuine maxim of an honest and magnanimous policy and the oolid rewards of public prosperity and felicity. Since we ought to be no less persuaded that the propitious smiles of heaven can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right, which heaven itself has ordained, and since the preservation of the

ment, or which ought to await the future lesson of experience; a reverence for the characteristic rights of freemen and a regard for public har-mony will sufficiently influence your delibera-tions on the question how far the former can be impregnably fortilled or the latter be safely and

sended by the motives which misled me, and its consequences be judged by my country with a some share of the partiality in which they originated. Such being the impressions under which I have, in obedience to the public summons, read paired to the present station, it would be peculiarly improper to omit in this first official act, my fervent supplications to that Almighty Being for the councils of nations, and whose providential aids can supply every human defect, that is besentiation may consecrate to the interties and happiness of the people of the United States as Government in titued by themselves for these seential purposes, and may enable every instrument comployed in its administration to execute with success, the functions allotted to his charge.

In tendering this homage to the Great Author of every public and private good, I assure my-self that it expresses your sentiments not less than my own, nor those of my fellow-citizens at large less than either. No ecopie can be bound which conclude the affairs of men more than the provision for the Carlotton in the control of the function should be providential and private good. I assure my-self that it expresses your sentiments not less than my own, nor those of my fellow-citizens at large less than either. No ecopie can be bound which conclude the affairs of men more than the provision from the recomplished in the system of three providential my own, nor those of my fellow-citizens at large less than either. No ecopie can be bound which ecolored the affairs of men more than the controls of the finance of my fellow-citizens at large less than either. As the control of the finance of the control of the cont

The PRESIDENT, accompanied by His Ex-cellency the Vice-President, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and both Houses of Congress, then went to St. Paul's chapel, where divine service was performed by the Right Rev. Dr. Provost, Bishop of the Epi-copal Church in this State and Chaplain to the Senate.

The religious solemnity being ended the PRESIDENT was escorted to his residence.

Yesterday morning THE PRESIDENT received the compliments of His Excellency the Vice-President, His Excellency the Governor of this State, the principal officers of the different Departments, the foreign ministers and a great number of other persons of distinction.

We are informed that THE PRESIDENT has assured every Treadey and Friday be

has assigned every Tuesday and Friday, be-tween the hours of two and three, for receiv-ing visits, and that visits of compliments on other days, and particular on Sundays, will not be agreeable to him.

It seems to be a prevailing opinion that so

much of the PRESIDENT'S time will be engaged by the various and important business, imposed upon him by the Constitution, that he will find himself constrained to omit returning visits, or accepting invitations to entertainments,

The transparent paintings exhibited in va-The transparent paintings exhibited in various parts of the City, on Thursday evening, were equal, at least, to anything of the kind ever before seen in America.

That displayed before the Fort at the bottom of Bread-way did great honor to its inventors and executors, for the ingenuity of the design, and greatures of the workman.

tom of Bread-way did great honor to its orlained, and since the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican model of government, are justly considered as deepti, perhaps, as Routh staked on the experiment instrusted to the hands of the American people.

Besides the ordinary objects submitted to your care, it will remain with your indement to decide how far an excrebe of the power delegated by the fifth article of the constitution is rendered expedient at the present juncture by the nature of the objections which have been urged against the system, or by the degree of inquietnie which has given birth to them.

Instead of undertaking particular recommendations on this subject, in which I could be guided by no lights derived from official opportunities. I chall again give way to any cutire confidence in your discernment and parsuit of the bublic good.

For I assure myself that whilst you carefully avoid every alteration which might endanger the benefits of an united and effective government, or which ought to await the future lesson of experience; a reverence for the characteristic or the constitution of the ingent with the windows, afforded a natural ground, created by freing the transparencies between the windows, afforded a new—an animated—and enchanting spectade.

The residence of the workman, when the ingent was not good and goodness of the ingentive of the design, and goodness of the workman, which is the design, and goodness of the workman, which is the design, and goodness of the workman, which is the design, and goodness of the workman, which is traked on the design, and goodness of the workman, which is the design, and goodness of the workman, which is the design, and goodness of the workman, and goodness of the workman, which is further to your design, and goodness of the workman, which is further to your design, and goodness of the workman, which is further to your design, and goodness of the workman, which is traked on the bospit of the visited of the visited of the vi

above all the Moving Pictures that figured in the windows, or as it were, in the background, created by fireing the transparencies between the windows, afforded a new—an animated—and enchanting spectacle.

The residence of His Excellency. Count Monstier, was illuminated in a style of novel elegance; the splendid bordering of lamps round the Windows, doors, &c., with the fancy pieces illeach window, and, above all, the large designs in front, the allusions of which we cannot at present particularly describe, did great honor to the taste and sentiment of the inventor.

The above two instances of attention to honor this great and important occasion, so

The clove two instances of attention to honor this great and important occasion, so highly interesting to our "dear country," evince the friendship, the delicacy and po-liteness of our illustrious allies. The portrait of "THE FATHER OF HIS The portrait of "THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY," exhibited inBroad Street, was extremely well executed and had a fine

There was an excellent Transparency, also

There was an excellent Transparency, also shewn at the Theatre, and at the corner near the Fly-market: In short, emulation and ingenuity were alive; but perhaps were in no instance exhibited to greater advantage than in the display of Fire Works, which, from one novelty to another confinued for two bours, to surprize, by variety, taste and brill-The illumination of the Federal

House, was among the most agreeable of the exhibitions of the evening; and the ship Carolina formed a beautiful pyramid of Stars:— The evening was fine—the Company innumerable—every one appeared to enjoy the scene, and no accident casts the smallest cloud upon the retrospect.

The PRESIDENT The SENATE. The REPRESEN

It Puzzled Him.

(From the Washington Critic]
Small Boy-Mamma, where does leather come

Mamma-It comes from animals, my son. It the skin, tanned.
Small Boy—Mamma, do animals have souls?
Mamma—Of course not.
Small Boy—Then what part does sole leather
ome from?

Now

Is the time when your personal condition should com-mand careful attention. If you have not "i wintered weell," If you are tired out from overwork, if your blood has become impure from close confinement in badly ventilated offices or shops, you should take Hood' Sarsaparilla at once. It will purify and vitalize you blood, create a good appetite, and give your whole system tene and strength.

Hood's Sarasparilla is sold by all druggists. \$1 is in 50.

St. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Man.

TRIBUTE IN VERSE.

Washington a Favorite Subject with Wooers of the Muse.

When Gen. Washington came on to New attendant circumstances will, be the celebra-York for his inauguration, he entered Trenton on the way and was met by fair damsels who strewed his path with flowers and sang this ode, composed for the occasion by Gov.

Welcome, mighty chief, once more Welcome to this grateful shore. Now no mercenary foe Aims again the fatal blow— Aims at Thee the fatal blow.

Virgins fair and matrons grave, Those thy conquering arm did save, Build for Thee triumph | bowers. Strew, ye fair, his way with flowers— Strew your Hero's way with flowers!

The following is one of many eulogies on Washington : This ode to Washington was written by Thomas Paine, A. M., and was sung January 1800, at the Old South Meeting House,

Boston:
Oh. Washington! thou hero, patriot, sage!
Friend of all climes, and pride of every age!
Were thine the laurels, every soil could raise.
The mighty harvest were penurious praise.
Well may our realms thy Fabian wisdom boast;
Thy prudence saved what bravery had lost.
Yet eer hadst thou, by Heaven's severer fates,
Like Sparta's hero at the Grecian straits.
Been doomed to neet, in arms, a world of foes,
Whom skill could not defeat, nor walls oppose,
Then had thy breast, by danger ne'er subdued.
The mighty buckler of thy country stood;
Proud of its wounds, each piercing spear should
bless.

Which ieft Columbia's foce one javelin less;
Which ieft Columbia's foce one javelin less;
Nor felt one pang—but, in the glorious deed,
Thy little band of heroes, too, must bleed;
Nor throttl'd one fear—but, that some poison'd Thy breast might pass and reach thy country's

A tribute to Washington by Dr. John Point of that pyramid, whose solid base Rests firmly founded on a nation's trust, Which, while the gorgeous palace sinks in

Shall stand sublime and fill its ample space. Elected chief of freemen!—greater far Than kings whose glittering parts are fixed by birth; Named by thy country's voice for long-tried

Her crown in peace, as once her shield in war! Deign. Washinoron, to hear a British lyre,
That ardent greets thee with applausive lays
And to the patriot here homage pays.
O, would the muse immortal strains inspire,
That high beyond all Greek and Roman Might soar to times unborn, thy purer, nobler name!

An ode on the establishment of the Constinution and the election of George Washington as President, printed in the Gazette of the United States Saturday, April 18, 1789: God of our Fathers, need we trace
The mis ries of a former race,
To learn true conduct from recorded wees?

But now our errors and our crimes Drew down thy judgments on the times. Black o'er our heads a tempest rose.

Soon all the heav'ns were in a flame.

Pointing to blast our peace, and fame;
But oh! thy mercy turned the storm aside.

Deign'd to becalm the raging seas.

Deigned to diffuse the swelling breeze.

And to the port of peace our yeasel guide.

Our pilot sav'd through such a wat'ry war.

Site at the helm and points to Hope's bright

And God his guide, he bids us boldly go. Whatever rocks oppose, whatever tem blow.

Fifty-Seven Years Ago. An Early Frontier Experience that

WASHINGTON'S LIFE,

Begun in Virginia a Hundred and

Served Him Afterwards.

His Career as a Soldier Crowned with the Honors of First President,

To-day is the one hundred and fifty-seventh anniversary of the birth of George Wash.

He was born on the 22d day of February, 1732, in an old-fashioned farm-house in Westmoreland County, Va. While still a boy his parents moved to the

own of Fredericksburg. There he was sent to school to complete his education in book. keeping, arithmetic and surveying. He made this last his profession. Upon the death of his father he became the

owner of a large estate, sufficient to keep him in idleness all his days had be so desired to live. He had ambition above that, however, and by his own efforts secured a position under Lord Fairfax and was set to work surveying His Lordship's estates in the Shenandoah Valley, then a howling wilder-

In 1753, when Gov. Dinwiddie desired to send some impor ant messages to the commanders of the French posts on Lake Erie, e selected young Washington to be the

he selected young Washington to be the bearer of them.

Then the knowledge which the young man had gained of fronter life by his work in the Shenandoah Valley stood him in good stead, and he accomplished his mission safely and successfully.

He had eight men with him.

During the journey the party was several times nearly captured by Indians, and Washington was nearly drowned while crossing the Allegheny River.

Next he achieved prominence as the colonel of a regiment of Virginia volunteers, which sustained defeat at the hands of the French in 1754, while besieged in Fort Necessity at Great Meadows. Va.

Washington accompanied Braddock as aidedecamp in 1755, when that famous General went to capture Fort Duquesne, and it is a matter of history that if his advice had been followed Braddock would have gained a victory, instead of having his army ambushed and vanquished as it was.

During the battle Washington had four horses shot under him, and it was only owing to his superior courage and coolness that the army escaped total annihilation.

He continued his brave career in the

to his superior courage and coolness that he army escaped total aumihilation.

He continued his brave career in the Colorial Army during the French and Indian war, and at its close retired to private life, becoming a planter at Mount Vernon.

Previous to this, in 1759, he had married the accomplished young widow, Martha Custis whom he met by chance at the house of a triand.

of a friend.

Washington continued to live in the peaceful privacy of his home until the outbreak of
the Revolution.

He was especially outspoken and patriotic in his niterances against the persecution of Great Britain, and he was one of the first Rep-resentatives from Virginia, with Patrick Henry and Richard Henry Lee, in the First Continental Assembly, in Philadelphia, in

Continental Assembly, in Philadelphia, in October, 1774.

After the outbreak of hostilities, in 1775, he was summoned to take command of the army, and he obeyed the summons unhesitatingly.

The battle of Lexington had then been fought, and that of Bunker Hill took place while he was on his way to Boston to take command.

while he was on ms way to boston to take command.

He is used an order calling upon all the colonies to lay aside all distinctions and unite for the common welfare; and then his first step was to besiege Boston, which he compelled the enemy to evacuate on March 17, 1776.

17, 1776.

Then he moved his headquarters to New York.

On the 24th of December, 1776, he made his famous passage of the Delaware, and with the remnant of an army won brilliant and decisive victories at Trenton and Princeton, in quick succession.

Nearly all the seaboard cities were then in British hands and Philadelphia had been lost Oper 24, 1777.

Oct. 24, 1777.
Washington passed the Winter with his army at Valley Forge, where they suffered terrible hardships.

terrible hardships.
Congress meanwhile signed the Articles of
Perpetual Union.
The treaty with France in 1778 gave a
brighter side to the aspect of affairs. Washington won the battle of Monmouth in that
year, and drove the British out of New Jersee.

No very great battles were fought during No very great battles were longer during 1778 and 1778, the warfare being confined principally to the protection of the seaboard against the plundering raids of the British.

In 1781, bowever, Cornwallia's army was cornered at Yorktown, Va., and defeated in fair fight there Oct. 17 by Washington, to whom the fanous British General surrendered by sword.

whom the famous British General surrendered his sword.

This practically ended the war. Washington continued in command of the army, however, until after the peace was signed at Versailles, and then took leave of his officers in New York Dec. 4, 1783.

Dec. 23 he retired again to private life.

When the Constitution was finally adooted, in 1788, he was elected President by acclamation and was inaugurated April 30, 1789.

He saves two terms, during which treates

Every State is represented in the Commission having the celebration in hand, though the actual work of preparation naturally centres in this State and in this city.

In the parade there will be militia organizations from many other States, besides nearly the full strength of the National Guard of New York. So great is the desire to see this pageaut that aiready windows and other advantageous points of view along the route are held at a premium.

Special exercises will take place in front of the Sub-Treasury Building in Wall street, where the oath was administered to Washington a hundred years ago. on and was inaugurated April 30, 1789. He served two terms, during which treaties were signed with all the principal nations of

Europe
He died, sincerely lamented, Dec. 14, 1799, at Mount Vernon, two years after his final retrement from the Fresidency.
He was a great and good man, deservedly called "The Father of His Country."

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS OF

A SERVANT OF SATAN."

THE ASSASSIN PRADO'S CAREER.

The Riddle that the French Police Couldn't Solve.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PROLOGUE AND PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

The mysterious assassin who was guillo ined in December last at Paris, under the name of Prado, handed estimated to a statution a bindle of named its notes concerning his birth and past career to a friend name for the second times reveal the second times reveal the second times reveal to the second times and states and states and states when the second times reveal to the second under the pseudonr of count von Waldlerg. The mother was a Princess of one of the petty second to the second under the pseudonr of the late King Frederick William IV of Princes, young Waldlerg enters the army, contracts a secret many. A godsen with a woman whom he passes off as his mistress, and strikes his Colonel to the ground when the latter uses a coarse expression in referring to her.

Young Waldlerg deserts the army and returns to his father's house, where he confesses his misdeeds to the Count. The latter, enraged at his son's conduct, orders him to remain under arrest in his room. A letter is received from his wife, asking for money. The night of the third day of his confissence, the misdeeds to the confesses his wife asking for money. The night of the third day of his confissence, the word of the burgars. But on the following day the General to the house. Where he can be a smoking revolver in his hand. The General's deak has been forced open and a large an outney abstracted. No trace is found of the burgars. But on the following day the General and the house. Frederick and his wife go to Paris, where the young Countess is found by when he following day the General in the house. Frederick and his wife go to Paris, where the young Countes is found to women of all repute) on the charge of plying a disgraceful trade without being found of the burgars. But on the following day the General in the house. Frederick and his wife go to Paris, her out of the broken countries is found to women of all repute

Don't Miss the Continuation of this Most Remarkable Story in TO-MORROW MORNING'S WORLD.